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BOOMING WITH NEW GOODS.
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Tailors, 42 and 44 Whitehall St.

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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
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Vrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods
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and lumped coal and coke that is mined in the earth, we
have 2,000 HONEST POUNDS for a ton, and when you buy from us you
have a large cargo of the very best Anthracite Egg and Nut Coal on
our prices.

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FIRE BRICK
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CEMENTS,

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HENRY POTT,

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
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19 Whitehall Street.

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ets for the Taylor Hat.

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MAN BROS

19 Whitehall Street.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

UNDER NEW FLAGS.

THE TRANSFER OF AFFECTION OF
TWO NEW YORK CONGRESSMEN.

WHO EXCHANGE POLITICAL CREDITS

Mr. Hewitt Explains His Letters to His
Brother-in-Law in The Great In-
crease in Registration.

It would be plain calling for the democratic
magazines if they did not have to watch the
members of the republicans. Central-Green-
and-Wood, who is over from London, and
about Connecticut, told me today that he did
not intend to make a single speech in his state,
because he thought it would go democratic
away by a good majority.

Mr. Hill refused to appear here with President
Cleveland next Saturday. He could not break
his engagement to speak in Herkimer county.

FREDERICK C. CRAWFORD.

BLAINE IN ROCHESTER.

The Tattooed Statesman is Greeted by Im-
mense Crowds.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 23.—The city was
nearly as full of political excitement as the country.
Senator Hayes and Chamberlain had
arrived early this morning, and James G.

Blaine at 12:30. He was accompanied by Hon.

J. M. Thurston of Nebraska, General Vande-
veer of Maryland, and Hon. John G. Vande-
veer of Rochester. The parties received at
the Central depot by a committee headed by

D. T. Hunt and George C. Bush. Between

four hundred and five hundred people had as-
sembled at the depot.

Rightly the demonstration eclipsed any
other thus far made in this campaign. Despite
the bad weather fully 20,000 people, including
4,000 uniformed men, were present from all
the city. Mr. Blaine spoke tonight to a very
large audience.

Mrs. Willard in Politics.

NEW YORK, October 23.—In the convention
of the Women's Christian Temperance Union,
a direct vote telling how to live was
the non-partisan members by the appear-
ance in the convention of Professor Samuel
Dietze, of the national executive committee
of the party of temperance, ten years ago
in connection with Miss Frances E. Willard, president
of the national union, to become a member of
the prohibition executive committee. Miss
Willard made a blow at the non-partisans all
the more telling by promptly accepting the
invitation, and immediately after the conven-
tion she will begin active work for prohibition.

REVIEW ON TARIFF REFORM.

Hints have frequently been printed as to
existing correspondence between Mayor
Abram S. Hewitt, in this city, and his bro-
ther-in-law, ex-Mayor Cooper, who was then in
Europe. In these letters, it has been said,
Hewitt berated Cleveland soundly. Your cor-
respondent asked Mr. Hewitt about it.

"It is true that I wrote freely to Mr. Cooper
about Mr. Cleveland's message," was the re-
ply, "and I don't see any reason for denying
that I condemned the president's attitude as I
then saw it. I was against free trade, and
I was ready to condemn it. But the
Democratic party in this campaign is for tariff
reform, moderate and in no way
reckless. With that doctrine I am heartily
in accord. I was too quick in assuming that a
free trade campaign was ahead, and it
was only in several private letters that I dis-
cussed the subject under this misapprehension.
I am a good way within my party's
lines on that issue. I have never said or written
a word disfavorable to a reformation of the
tariff, and the people relieved of all use-
less taxation. Mr. Cleveland may not like him
personally, and I may not like him. That
makes no difference. But there is no disagree-
ment between us on the tariff question."

THE NEW YORK REGISTER.

The registry of voters in this city will be fin-
ished on Friday and Saturday. A ratio of gain
that is about the first two days of the
registration will make a total increase of fully 50,
000 ballots in this city over the presidential
vote of 1884. These figures make both enormous
problems for the politicians. Calculations in
hundreds where there has been no such wonder-
ful increase in voters can be made with a fair
degree of certainty, but in dealing with 20,000
new ballots arithmetic is not of much use.
Chairman Quay was asked for an estimate.

"Harrison and Morton will get fully half of
those 50,000 ballots," he replied, "because the
anomalous arrival of political interests cities
hastily means more gain for republicans
than for democrats. That is because a larger
proportion of republicans neglect their privi-
leges unless a matter of principle brings them
out. Therefore, although there are normally
about twice as many democrats as republicans
in New York city, and under ordinary circum-
stances an increase might show the same ratio, it
is to be thought it will prove true in this in-
stance."

Chairman Barnum was invited to answer
the same question. He said: "There is only
one reasonable reply. The democrats are go-
ing to get, this time, considerably more than
their usual two-thirds of the old vote in New
York city, and they are also going to get the
same sort of lion's share of this new 50,000."

RUPERTSON SCHEMES IN NEW YORK,

Imported Neggers and Subsidized Dyna-
mards on Hand.

NEW YORK, October 23.—[Special.]—The
reputedly well-known and familiar
name of "Bill" is being at the home of his
parents here from drug poisoning, resulting
from malarial fever, contracted at
Philadelphia, and if reports be true he is
adopting questionable methods to swell the
republican and decrease the democratic vote
in the city. He has 100 Pinkerton detectives
standing about in disguise, trying to intimidate
voters rather than detect illegalities in
registration. With these paid and trained
detectives he hopes to strike fear into igno-
rant democratic voters, and keep them from
the polls. It is said that each police is
instructed to say to the ward democratic
leaders: "I know your little game, and the moment
you try to put it into execution on election
day I will arrest you."

Mr. Quay's idea is that every prominent
democrat in each ward has a fraudulent
plan to carry out on election day, and that
he will not dare do it after he is notified
that he is on the list of suspects. New York
police are to be on the alert, and the
detectives are to be a lot of paid detectives
and they propose to resent it. The fact is, Chair-
man Quay has been

EXPOSED IN PINKY SHADY TURN.

PITTSBURG, Pa., October 23.—The outlook
for the steel rail business is brightening.

Edgar T. Tamm, president of the contracts
and sales department, said to go to
Ararat, Perry county, where begins next
week the fall term of the circuit court with
trials of persons engaged in the French-Ever-
ett steel on deck.

THE STEEL TRADE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 23.—A detail of
the Louisville Legion, Kentucky State
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Published Daily and Weekly

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

THE J. J. FLYNN, General Eastern Agent,
Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 24, 1888.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

There are two facts we would like to impress on our readers. One is that the democratic campaign committee is not by any means sure of success; another is that the success of the party would be reasonably assured if the committee were provided with the money necessary to carry on the campaign as it should be carried on.

The committee has asked the democratic voters of the country for contributions, and there is no section of the prosperity of which is so dependent on the success of the party, we confidently look for the democrats of the south, and especially of Georgia, to strengthen the hands of the committee and insure the success of the party by making prompt contributions. There is no need of any severe levy. If a majority of the democrats of the south will contribute one dollar each, the necessities of the party can easily be met.

A campaign, such as the democrats are making, cannot be made without a liberal expenditure of money, and this expenditure is perfectly legitimate. Money is needed, not to buy votes, but to meet the ordinary expenses of the campaign.

As our readers have probably observed, there is no demand for money on the part of the republican committee. Mr. Jay Gould and the other monopolists have slipped in with the immense sums at their command, and so far as money is concerned, the republicans are perfectly easy. They have enough and to spare.

They not only have money enough to meet the ordinary and legitimate expenses of the campaign, but they have under control an immense corruption fund supplied by the manufacturers, who have been deceived into believing that the democratic party is making a campaign in favor of free trade. With this corruption fund they will attempt to carry Indiana and Connecticut, and good, round sums will be dropped in New York city and Brooklyn.

What the effect of this will be remains to be seen; meanwhile, it may be said that the democrats do not need any money for purposes of corruption, but they do need it in order to give force and vitality to the campaign.

One dollar from each democratic voter would be a welcome contribution at this juncture, and contributions of ten dollars would not be refused. Our readers can materially help the cause, and THE CONSTITUTION will undertake to forward all contributions left at its business office. But, in order to be available, they should be made promptly.

It is said that Brother Blaine had a good crowd in Chicago. If the crowd was a good one it was a great deal better than Brother Blaine.

A Matter of Coal.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat devotes a column and a half of its editorial page to allying the war-like tendencies aroused by Secretary Whitney's interview with Blaikely Hall, of the New York Sun, in which the secretary says, or is made to say, that it would be a very easy matter for this country to devour England.

The Times-Democrat says that Mr. Hall, "whatever talents he may possess, is not distinguished for a fanatical adherence to the plain truth." It, therefore, hopes that in commenting upon the interview, it will not be understood that it is criticizing Secretary Whitney, but the statements attributed to him, which our esteemed contemporary is candid enough to intimate, is more the product of Mr. Hall's imagination, than the real opinion of the secretary of the navy.

In the interview referred to, Secretary Whitney makes it appear that England's most vulnerable point, in case of war with the United States, would be her ocean commerce, valued at \$200,000,000 per annum. This the secretary thinks could be annihilated by United States cruisers plying across the tracks along which this commerce is carried.

The Times-Democrat thinks that this is all very nice for our cruisers, with nothing whatever to do but cross and recross ocean tracks hunting for English commerce, provided the English navy was accommodating enough to withdraw itself entirely from the field of action, but after showing that the United States has only eight commerce-destroying vessels, "built and building," not one of which is armored, while England has sixty, nine of which are armored, that paper says:

Such are the facilities at present available for driving British commerce from the seas and preying upon it for a year or more." It being, of course, understood that the English navy would be a superior force or two or half a dozen at once, would come into contact with any of our commerce destroyers.

And now to the principal point, which our enterprising Louisiana contemporary uses to show the absolute absurdity of the whole interview attributed to Secretary Whitney.

It is the matter of coal.

Continuing, after the above comment, the Times-Democrat says:

Taking this singular good fortune for granted, and assuming that all the United States vessels existing at present can be put to use, stocks were completely equipped, manned and armed, there would still remain one serious question to be answered before their efficiency as commerce destroyers could be recognized by "thinking men," and that is the question with which this article is here concerned.

The recently launched, but far from completed, cruiser Baltimore can carry 800 tons of coal. At her full speed of fifteen knots an hour it will take her only six days to consume this supply; and however she might be put to full speed, and however she might be, it is plain enough that she would not be able to do so.

The report of the American offers an interesting study, but presents no possible significance as to the probability of the result.

THE REPUBLICAN, having entered Brother Blaine as one of the campaign orators, finds it impossible to call him off. He seems to be as full of speech-making as the republican party is of fraud.

The Situation Improved.

Speaking of the unfavorable reports from the interior of New York state, published ten days ago by the Herald, Mr. O. Steele, the well known correspondent of the Courier-Journal, says:

"And by the way, these reports did make the bosom at national headquarters by around. It struck them up amazingly, and in the counties where the bad reports came from, several men were set to work to make prompt furnishing.

Mr. Steele is keeping up his best efforts with good reports. It claims that it is the day of the truth, and that he might be.

His talk was something of which no synopses could do justice. It was full of bright sayings, good stories and anecdotes.

The large audience was convulsed with laughter at times, and was highly entertained throughout.

Tomorrow night Mr. Miller lectured at Trinity Church.

He can write a good story.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Your last Sunday's issue was one of the best you have ever gotten. The story of "Hebo" was truly affecting. Who was its author?

APPRECIATION.

that, and will not stake a dollar on it going for Harrison. I talked to a well informed Indiana republican today, who has access to the "Star Chamber Circle" of the republican national committee, and he virtually admitted to me that without a change in the administration, Harrison would be beaten, and would lose his own state. I receive many letters from well informed friends in Indiana, and they all are of the most encouraging character. When such men as Governor Gray, William Fleming, Colonel Robert Bell and John C. Robinson tell me that Indiana is all right, I believe them, and I am willing to risk something on their judgment."

In two weeks we shall hear that President Cleveland is re-elected.

But we never thought about the question of coal.

She Did Exactly Right.

THE CONSTITUTION has already noticed that interesting piece of society gossip, which is now agitating the civilized world, concerning the refusal of Mrs. ex-Governor Wetmore to meet the prince of Wales.

In another column on this page we present something further on the same subject from the New York Press. It is society gossip, and society gossip interests everybody. Naturally, our readers will ask, just as the Press does, "Is an American woman who rejects an opportunity to bask in the sunlight of the favor of the prince of Wales, to be applauded for her independence, or should she be laughed at for being a prude?"

We unhesitatingly say that Mrs. Wetmore did exactly right.

Good English.

The New York Sun, in reply to a correspondent, says that the most satisfactory standard of English speech is to be found in the English house of commons. Just why this should be so, Mr. Dana does not state, and the probability is that Mr. Dana did not make any such absurd remark, for no one knows better than he does that the standard of good English is as pure and as unadulterated in this country as it is in Great Britain.

In England there is simply a community of dialects. The residents of one county cannot readily understand the language of the citizens of another county. In this great country, however, the common people, from Maine to Florida, have but one dialect, and that is understood by all. There may be differences of phrases and idioms, but the English of it is clear to all. The language of the Indiana hoosier is the language of the Georgia cracker. Hosea Bigelow, of Massachusetts, speaks the dialect of Major Joseph Jones, of Franklin, Georgia—and so it goes.

Where is the standard of good English to be found? Surely not in England, where even the cultivated people have a dialect of their own. No; it is to be found in Boston, in Baltimore, in Richmond, in Charleston, in Savannah, and in Atlanta, where the old-time purity of the English tongue, its idioms and its pronunciation are to be found at their best.

Let us hope that Mr. Dana will correct his upstart editor.

Some of the republican papers are angry at THE CONSTITUTION's characterization of Uncle Cump Sherman's recent article about the negro vote. But the whole point is this: If Uncle Cump was at all fond of the negro, he would never have written the article which he has written.

Rev. Joe Jones in Memphis.

Rev. Joe Jones, of Georgia, is making things very Memphis.

The following occurs in the Avalanche's report of Mr. Jones's Sunday night discourse:

"The Bible," said the speaker, "is God's law and testament, and Jesus Christ is the appointed administrator of the estate. You all have a share in the property. It is a heritage of happiness and joy. The law is simple, the commandments are few, for you don't know you are mentioned among the heirs. I'd like to know who all in this audience for happiness in matrimony which makes a woman's first duty to her husband. No true woman would allow herself to be baited by the brilliancy of royalty to forget her duty to her husband, to forsake him, even long enough to meet the prince of Wales."

If there were more women like Mrs. Wetmore there would be fewer scandals in court life in London.

The republican tariff bill is in the nature of no bill; and yet the republicans claim to be tariff reformers.

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Then Miss Sherman reads extracts from the interview to the general, and he cuttily replied to them.

MISS SHERMAN INTERVIEWS THE GENERAL.

He says, papa, that you said that seven of your soldiers were worth more to you than the whole of Atlanta.

"Certainly!" snapped the general.

"Mr. Markham," continued Miss Sherman, "ascertains that he was one of a committee of ten appointed to meet you and to present your demands and request you to rescind your order for confederates sympathizers to go south and unionists to go north, as the order was considered unjust and cruel."

"Possibly he was, but I don't remember him."

"Did you call at his house, papa, and spend some time with his family and a neighbor, General Wheeler?"

"No, never heard of the general!"

"Hersay he sent you a bottle of peach brandy..."

A ripple of laughter, in which the general joined, followed this question.

"Well, I don't remember the peach brandy," replied General Sherman, "and—I think I should remember if he had sent it."

"He refers to there, you made a statement about the general's birthday, and I think he was referring to the anniversary so as to get his service."

"Of course we fortified Atlanta until Hood made his movement to the rear."

NOT A SURPRISE.

It is claimed that Hood's movement was a surprise to you and that he came very near capturing you.

"He refers to the arrival of the arrival of the 12th of October at Sedgwick's hall, Peters street. The object is to organize a conservative club. All who favor the election of the conservative ticket are earnestly requested to attend. By order of the central conservative executive committee."

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"Did you call at his house, papa, and spend some time with his family and a neighbor, General Wheeler?"

"No, never heard of the general!"

"Hersay he sent you a bottle of peach brandy..."

A ripple of laughter, in which the general joined, followed this question.

"Well, I don't remember the peach brandy," replied General Sherman, "and—I think I should remember if he had sent it."

"He refers to there, you made a statement about the general's birthday, and I think he was referring to the anniversary so as to get his service."

"Of course we fortified Atlanta until Hood made his movement to the rear."

NOT A SURPRISE.

It is claimed that Hood's movement was a surprise to you and that he came very near capturing you.

"He refers to the arrival of the arrival of the 12th of October at Sedgwick's hall, Peters street. The object is to organize a conservative club. All who favor the election of the conservative ticket are earnestly requested to attend. By order of the central conservative executive committee."

MISS SHERMAN INTERVIEWS THE GENERAL.

He says, papa, that you said that seven of your soldiers were worth more to you than the whole of Atlanta.

"Certainly!" snapped the general.

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THE LOCAL FIGHT.

JOHN MCGUIRK WITHDRAWS FROM THE ANTI-CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

Mr. Martin Dooley May Not Run—Mr. Fulton Colville's Position—Written Demands Made by the Colored People.

Local politics continue to be the most interesting topic of the town.

The situation is still mixed, but every day adds new strength to the conservative ticket.

The anti-conservative element which has been making such an effort to get together a municipal ticket thought that they had succeeded in framing a ticket on Monday night which would stand.

The members of the committee of seventy will have to come together once again to get another candidate in the fourth ward.

Mr. McGuirk Will Not Run.

John McGuirk is one of the strongest men in the city, who was nominated as a candidate to represent the fourth ward on the anti-conservative ticket. He has withdrawn.

He is a man who is addressed, yesterday, by Colonel Adolph Brandt, chairman of the committee of seventy:

Effect in Atlanta.

So far as the proposed grand amalgamation of southern railroads affect the city of Atlanta, there is only one thing to be said and that is the future growth of the railroad center in this city can afford to be content.

First and foremost in the line of increased importance to Atlanta, is the absolute certainty that here will be built the magnificent building that will be used as the southern headquarters of the grand system which covers its thousands of miles of steel every available and desirable section of the great south-east.

The trade has gone forward today without the slightest interruption, all the details being adjusted by the attorneys representing the parties concerned. The terms of the trade were that \$1,000,000 should be paid down and the balance of the \$4,000,000 to be paid at the option of the Terminal company, any time within the next sixty days. The cash payment was duly made today, and President Brandt, of the Terminal company, and the remaining \$3,000,000 will probably be advanced in less than half the time allowed under the terms of the contract.

Wall street recklessly jumped at conclusions concerning the effect of this, to the effect that the next move of the Terminal company would be to absorb the entire Plant system as well as the South Carolina railroad.

So such plan has been formulated by the managers of the Terminal company, and such steps have not even been considered, and are no more likely to occur in the near future.

Confidentially of this view, W. S. Chisolm, of the Plant system, and a director of the Terminal, says: "The Plant system is entitled to a modest amount of self-congratulation.

In spite of the fact that opposition to any improvement in depot facilities—particularly when it indicated a change from the location of the present central office. The Committee has kept up an interest in this improvement, recognizing its need and the fact that the present building was entirely unsuited to the demands of the traveling public.

Pending such action, arrangements will doubtless be made by which East Tennessee trains will enter the union depot.

There is glory enough for Atlanta in one day, and the railroad dealers in this improvement and its results will profit.

The Constitution will keep thoroughly informed and its readers, who recognize the importance of anything that pertains to the railroads, will be fully advised.

The Colored People's Claims.

Credible information is at hand to the effect that the colored people, through a sub-committee of the republican committee of nineteen, have made a written demand upon members of the conservative committee and the committee of seventy, for certain offices, in event that the colored support is accorded to either ticket.

The itemized statement includes ten policemen, four members of the board of education, one stockade keeper, two sanitary inspectors, one clerk in the city clerk's office, a clerk at the courthouse, one colored fire company, one driver of the patrol wagon, one school house in the fifth ward, and one member of the council.

Council Cards Still Printed.

Mr. Percy Chisolm, who is announced as a candidate for council in the second ward, said yesterday: "I have not withdrawn from the field."

Mr. John W. Alexander, who is also a candidate in the second ward, says that he does not think that he will make the race.

Mr. A. M. Shomo remarked yesterday: "The announcement of my name as a candidate in the fifth ward is without authority. I shall not run. I am a strong supporter of the conservative ticket."

A Secret Meeting.

A secret meeting of a number of the committee of seventy, and about thirty anti-prohibitionists, invited to be present, was held at the office of Mr. Walter Brown last night.

The proceedings were not made public, but there is reason to believe that the object of the meeting was to discuss the ticket with a view to making some changes, and to consider concerning the best method of conducting the campaign.

Sol Smith Russell.

"A Poor Relation," Sol Smith Russell's new play, will receive its tenth representation at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, October 25th. The popular comedian will, without doubt, face one of the largest and most brilliant audiences of the season, as much interest has been awakened in the new play.

OF INTEREST TO THE FAIR SEX.

Jean Ingelow, the poetess, is thoroughly sick, who got to the hospital within her reach.

The housekeeper's test of a good broom, the green color of the corn, is no longer trustworthy; old, brittle, and yellow corn is now dipped in a green solution and made to look exactly like the new solution.

Something very old, a college of carpentry for women, has been started in the old university town of Cambridge, England. It is intended not so much to teach the trade as to develop manual dexterity among women.

One more is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The secret of success, though there are some less successful effected by these disreputable Whitechapel dealers. But London householders state that since the horrors began to accumulate peace has reigned within their gates. Not a single servant girl has asked for an outing.

"George, dear," said Mabel, "I thought you and papa were not very good together, but that's all right, I am sorry to say." "Why, what did you send that great big handsome bulldog?" "Why, did I send him that dog?" George smiled a tender, thoughtful, far-away smile. "You see, dearest, that dog and I are old friends."—Mabel chanted Traveler.

I admit, dear Charles, I told Miss Jones.

I really did not like you—

Perhaps that was my fault words.

You only bark by all the stars.

A twinkling now above you,

The reason why I like you not

Is this: Because I love you.

—Harper's Bazaar.

Miss Amanda Delmas is one of the most successful sugar planters in Louisiana. She has crooked, and she has a life of indecision until the wheel of fortune took a backward turn, and she was thrown upon her own resources. To the surprise of her friends she took the situation by the horns, and undertook the management of the plantation that belonged to her. Every morning Miss Delmas may be seen riding horseback, with a big sunshade over her head, inspecting the gangs of workmen on her estate.

I have a bushel of Texas, and the one to help her girl typewriter

and get married.

The campaign

and Brooks,

and the session.

I am hurrying to the campaign.

THE TERMINAL DEAL.

NEWS AND Gossip ABOUT THE LOCAL EFFECT.

Rumored Additions to the Great System—East Tennessee and the Union Depot—Headquarters For the Whole System.

The CONSTITUTION of yesterday—for the second time within a week—furnished a sensation to the railroad men of Atlanta.

The deal by which the Terminal company has secured a virtual control of the Central system of Georgia, and by that means placed the railroad mileage of the southeastern territory practically under one management, is regarded in Atlanta as something more than a master stroke in railroad financing.

"The independent roads running into Atlanta are few in number, now."

They are virtually none. The Atlanta and Florida and the Western and the Atlantic are two roads that are so nearly local in character that it would hardly do to call them independent. They must rely upon their connections here in Atlanta for a large portion of their business, and this, to a great extent, puts them in the same position as the Terminal company.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of 81 trains from this city—Central time.
EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R. R.
ARRIVE. DEPART.

No. 14—From Savannah, *No. 12—For Rome, Knob-
Brumwicks and Jacksonville, 10 a.m. and Memphis, 12 p.m.
No. 13—From New York, *No. 14—For Rome, Nash-
ville and Cincinnati, 4 a.m.
No. 15—From Birmingham, *No. 14—For Savannah,
and Nashville, 5 p.m. and
Columbus, 7 a.m. and
Memphis, 10 a.m.
No. 16—From Savannah,
and Birmingham, 10 a.m.
No. 17, from N. Y., Know-
ville and Atlanta, 7 a.m.
No. 18, for Knobville and
New York, 10 a.m.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
No. 2—Fast express—From *No. 2—For Macon, Se-
way, Atlanta, Ga., and Waycross, 6:59 a.m.
*No. 4—For Macon, 6:40 a.m.
*No. 11—For Atlanta, 9:30 a.m.
No. 15—Accommodation train from Atlanta, 10 a.m.
*No. 17—For Atlanta, 7 a.m. and Columbus, 10 a.m.
Accommodation train from Atlanta, 10 a.m.
*No. 18—For Atlanta, 7:30 a.m.
*No. 19—Accommodation train from Atlanta, 9:30 a.m.
*No. 20—Fast express from Atlanta, 10 a.m.
*No. 21—Accommodation train from Atlanta, 12 p.m.
*No. 22—Fast express from Atlanta, 12 p.m.
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
From Chattooga, 6:32 a.m. To Chattooga, 7:50 a.m.
Marietta, 8:30 a.m. To Chattooga, 12:30 p.m.
*Marietta, 1:15 p.m. To Rome, 3:45 p.m.
*Marietta, 2:30 p.m. To Marietta, 4:40 p.m.
*Marietta, 4:45 p.m. To Chattooga, 11:15 p.m.
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.
From Monroe, 7:45 a.m. To Somers, 1:15 p.m.
*West Point, 7 a.m. To West Point, 4:00 p.m.
*Savannah, 6:00 p.m. To Monroe, 10:45 p.m.
ATLANTA AND CHAMPAIGN RAILROAD.
From Augusta, 6:30 a.m. To Augusta, 8:00 a.m.
*Covington, 7:30 a.m. To Decatur, 8:30 a.m.
Decatur, 10:15 a.m. To Clarkston, 12:10 p.m.
*Clarkston, 1:15 p.m. To Covington, 6:30 p.m.
Augusta, 8:30 p.m. To Augusta, 11:15 p.m.
Decatur, 4:45 p.m. To Atlanta, 3:45 p.m.

PIERSON L. LINS.
(Columbus and Danville Railroad.)
From Linn, 8:00 a.m. To Washington, 7:10 a.m.
*From Wash. 11:15 a.m. To Athens, 4:30 p.m.
*From Wash. 11:15 a.m. To Atlanta, 6:15 p.m.
*From Wash. 11:15 a.m. To Macon, 10:45 p.m.
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From Augusta, 6:30 a.m. To Augusta, 8:00 a.m.
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Decatur, 10:15 a.m. To Clarkston, 12:10 p.m.
*Clarkston, 1:15 p.m. To Covington, 6:30 p.m.
Augusta, 8:30 p.m. To Augusta, 11:15 p.m.
Decatur, 4:45 p.m. To Atlanta, 3:45 p.m.

HANKERS AND BROKERS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 13 & 15 BROAD ST., N. Y.

MEMBERS OF THE—
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COFFEE EXCHANGE,
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Transact business in all exchanges
and carry on margin for customers when desired.

Interest allowed on deposit accounts.

Atlanta office No. 21 E. Alabama street.

B. W. MARTIN,
Southern Representative.

CAPITAL \$100,000.00.
JNO. H. & A. L. JAMES, BANKERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Receive deposits, buy and sell exchange, lend
money at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on
time deposit. This is more than the bank's own
rate of 5 per cent. We are a family bank and
this is a family bank with \$100,000 capital. Prop-
erty No. 16, 18, 20 Whitehall and 2, 10 Alabama
streets, address of this bank.

We want new customers. Open 8 to 4.

The Tolleson Commission Co.

BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND BONDS

W. H. Patterson,
BOND AND STOCK BROKER.

24 South Pryor Street.

I AM PREPARED TO FURNISH GEORGIA
AND ALABAMA BONDS FOR
MANUFACTURERS, ETC., ON
REASONABLE TERMS, OR TO SELL FOR
CASH.

All other investment securities bought and sold.
Mortgage on real estate mortgages. Low
rates and no delay.

DARWIN G. JONES. OLIVER C. FULLER

JONES & FULLER

STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS,

16 West Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

\$5,000 to loan, at once, in whole or part on At-
lanta Real Estate.

Railroad Stocks.

PARTIES POSSESSING SMALL RAILROAD,
the stock of which is desired to be disposed of
in the New York market, can communicate with ex-
perienced and solid operator by addressing Finan-
cial box 1350 N. W. 11th.

25th inst.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK
Of Atlanta, Ga.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital and Undivided Profits, \$375,000.00.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on De-
mand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four
months.

For a per cent per annum if left six months.

4 per cent per annum if left twelve
months.

CAPITAL CITY BANK,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS.

Capital and Undivided Profits, \$452,000.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

TRANSACTED (—)

Collections made and on all points in the United
States and foreign for persons, Particular attention
paid to the business of correspondents.

The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers
is especially solicited. Special features made of
the business Department interest paid on all
deposits.

John S. Ernest.

Humphreys Castlemain

BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks all kinds for sale or exchange.

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA R. R. CO.

Following schedule goes into effect September
20th, 1888.

Leave Atlanta..... * 8:00 p.m. * 9:00 a.m.

Willis..... 8:00 a.m. 11:15 a.m.

Culver..... 7:28 a.m. 1:30 p.m.

Arrive Atlanta..... 8:40 a.m. 4:40 p.m.

Leave Flint Valley..... 8:18 a.m. 5:55 p.m.

Culver..... 8:18 a.m. 5:55 p.m.

Arrive Atlanta..... 11:40 a.m. 6:00 p.m.

Daily. Daily except Sunday.

2. TROY, General Sup't.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, October 23, 1888.

New York exchange buying at par and selling
at 3% premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS..... R. E. BONDS, Bid Ask.

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